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thoughts with which we left the Congress, after following attentively all its movements for six days.

Notes on the Peace Congress.

This number of our paper is largely given up to reports of the Paris Peace Congress, the account of which we hope may prove both instructive and interesting to all our readers.

The American Peace Society was represented at the Peace Congress by Hon. Robert Treat Paine, Benjamin F. Trueblood, Joshua L. Bailey of Philadelphia, L. M. Chase of Boston, Mrs. George W. Metcalf, Commissioner of New York State to the Exposition, and Miss Isabel King, director of the National Normal School of the Argentine Republic. Miss King was also the delegate from the new peace association of Buenos Ayres.

The Congress was most fortunate in having the services of Dr. Gustave Smith of London as interpreter. He rendered from French into English and from English into French with about equal facility, not only interpreting the sense but the spirit of an address in a most extraordinary manner, which caused him to be applauded as if he were making original speeches.

Most of the leading members of the Congress understood, and a considerable number of them spoke, at least two languages. The German delegates complained, however, that sufficient interpretation into their language was not made.

Not only during, but before and after, the Congress the London Peace Society, through its agent Mr. Vasseur at 4 Place du Théâtre Français, distributed immense quantities of peace literature prepared in French especially for the occasion. From four to six distributors were kept constantly on the streets and about the entrances to the Exposition.

Mr. John de Bloch, who was one of the most conspicuous personages in the Congress, distributed gratuitously to all the members copies of various brochures on the economic, social and technical aspects of war. He also gave away many sets of his great six-volume work on "The Future of War." The American Peace Society thanks him cordially for a set presented by him to its library.

The members of the Congress were greatly pleased with the Peace Exhibit. The Exhibit was in the Swiss section of the Social Economy department, directly facing one of the main entrances of the *Palais des Congrès*. It occupied three alcoves in the section, in which were important maps, charts, periodicals, pamphlets and books, illustrating the cost and destructiveness of wars and the successes of arbitration. The charts prepared by the London Peace Society and those by Mr. Bloch attracted great attention.

There was also not far from this general Peace Exhibit, made under the direction of the Berne Peace Bureau, a pretty exhibit of flags and emblematic banners made by the Women's Universal Peace Alliance, under the direction of its president, Princess Wiszniewska.

The members of the Congress were admitted to the Exposition grounds free on presentation of their cards of

membership. They would, however, probably all have been able to pay the entrance fee, as tickets were selling for five cents each on the day the Congress opened, and sold even cheaper than that before it was over.

The French Committee on Organization did everything in its power to make the Congress a success, and it has a right to feel thoroughly satisfied with the outcome. The members of the committee, whose labors were very heavy, are entitled to the sincere gratitude of all who enjoyed their hospitality.

Editorial Notes.

The ADVOCATE OF PEACE does not pretend to suggest to its readers the persons for whom they should vote. It has discussed imperialism and militarism from the point of view of the principles for which the American Peace Society has always stood. It has pointed out faithfully, according to its light, the grave dangers arising from the course which the government has been pursuing in the Philippines. Its criticism of the Administration has been made because of the moral and political wrongs committed, from the peace point of view, not from that of political partisanship. The same course would have been taken if any other party had been in power and done the same things. The positions taken have been fortified by quotations from the speeches and writings of men of any party where they have been in harmony with peace principles. If what has been said has thrown any light upon the question of how any one should exercise the suffrage in the crisis through which the nation is passing, we do not regret it. But as to candidates, and what they stand for, and the likelihood of arresting, by voting this way or that, the spirit of militarism and aggression which are playing such havoc with the national ideals, our readers must determine for themselves. They have the facts before them, and both the intelligence and the conscience to decide what is their duty. We have nothing to take back of what we have said. We would repeat it with double emphasis. The policy of imperialism is as unchristian, un-American and deadly as ever. Militarism is not changed in heart the least by the fact that it is more prevalent. The sin of the nation is only made the more unpardonable by persistence in its commission. It ought to be abandoned at once and forever. Every friend of peace will of course, in casting his vote, try to do it honestly, conscientiously and as effectively as possible, in the fear of God and the love of men, in view of the whole critical situation of the country.

South Africa.

The war in South Africa has not yet dragged itself out. The Boers are said to have still fifteen thousand men in the field, divided into commandos of some three hundred each. It seems to be not guerrilla warfare exactly, but a systematic arrangement to make the small forces as effective as possible. De Wet continues his attacks here and there on small detached bodies of English, inflicting considerable losses, but always escaping. The harvest of death